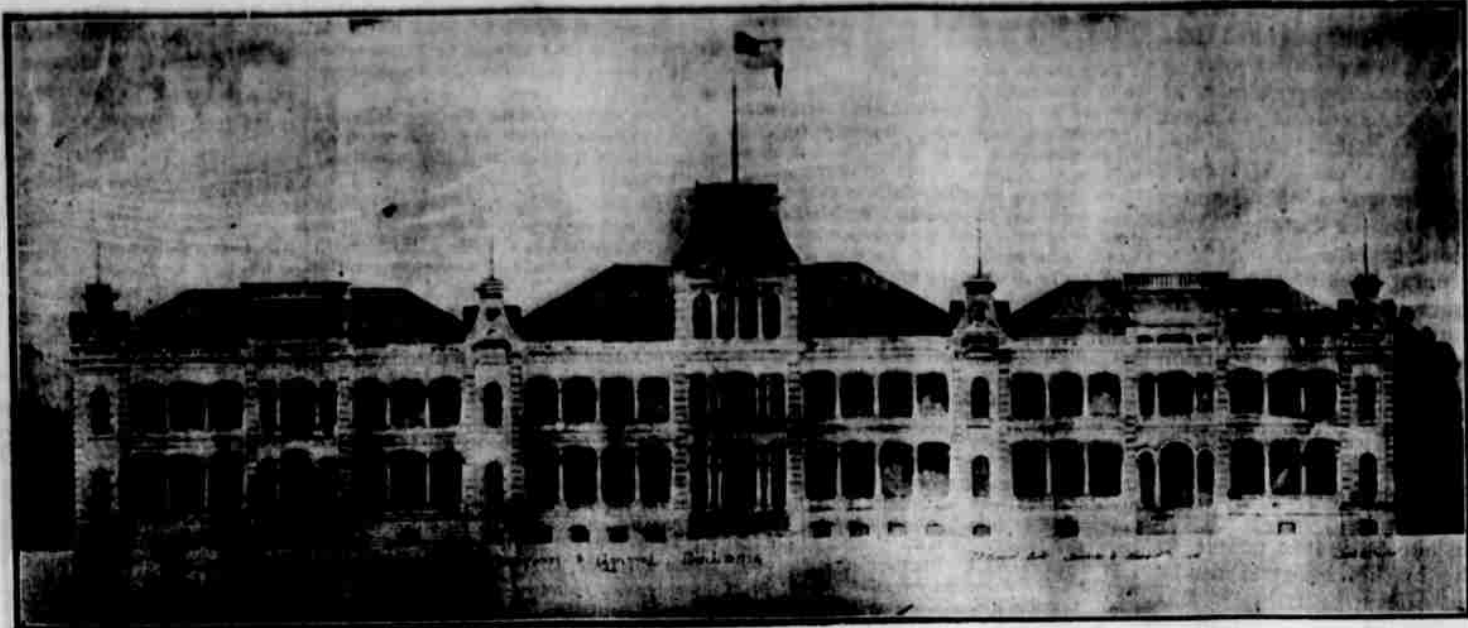


TWO WINGS FOR THE CAPITOL BUILDING



FRONT VIEW OF CAPITOL BUILDING SHOWING BOTH WINGS.

By G. A. Howard.

Designs for Proposed Improvements Submitted.

Two sets of plans for the proposed addition of two wings to the Capitol building, which will make it of sufficient size to accommodate all offices, Territorial and county, were submitted to Superintendent Cooper yesterday.

The estimated cost of the proposed structure is \$200,000 for each wing, and the reconstructed building will allow accommodation for all the officers provided for by the county act, and for the government of the Territory as now constituted.

Only two plans were submitted, one by Newcomb & Dickey, the other by G. A. Howard. Other architects are at work upon plans, but the time was too limited for their completion as the competition closed yesterday. Neither of the plans submitted were accepted by Superintendent Cooper, and they will simply be sent to the legislature with a request for an appropriation for making the desired changes.

The plans submitted by Newcomb & Dickey show but the one wing for the accommodation of the legislature, the other wing being exactly similar in detail as to exterior construction, the only change being in the arrangement of the interior. The style of architecture is not the same as in the present capitol, the open galleries being omitted.

The wing, as shown in the illustration, is so arranged as to conform but slightly with the facade of the present structure. The lanais on the mauka and makai side of the present building will continue through the new wings as corridors, and there will be a hallway extending around the entire building.

The right wing is intended primarily for legislative uses. The second floor will be used for the purpose. It will contain, in addition to Senate and House chambers, vestibule rooms, offices for president and speaker, clerks, sergeant at arms, vestibule rooms, etc. Special attention has been paid to lighting and ventilation. Both the Senate and House chambers will be surrounded with galleries for the convenience of spectators. The proposed arrangement is shown in the illustration of the floor plan.

On the first floor there will be the offices of the county treasurer, recorder, assessor and collector, county clerk, board of supervisors, county attorney, etc. The basement will be given over to the uses of the county sheriff, committee rooms, and rooms for typewriters, stenographers, translators, etc.

In the other wing will be located all the courts. Besides four court rooms, there will be chambers for all the judges, supreme and circuit, steel vaults for the records, clerk's offices, law library, jury rooms, stenographer's offices, etc.

The main building will be left just as it is, and the offices will not be disturbed. This will permit of the old throne room being retained in its present form to be used as a reception hall. The second general front plan is by

(Continued on Page 6.)

GOVERNOR DOLE TALKS ABOUT GETTING MAINLAND FARMERS

Sees Some Difficulties in the Way of Introducing the American System But Agrees That the Tiller of the Soil Is Needed.

"I believe in the American farmer, and if advertising will bring him here, it will be a good plan to branch out in that direction. To introduce a colony of a hundred men here would be a matter of great public value. I do not however believe it best to bring settlers to Hawaii, until they have acquainted themselves with conditions here, and this I believe can be best accomplished by a personal visit from one of their number. Otherwise they are likely to be disappointed and go back home taking a poor impression of the country, which would not benefit the islands."

The above in substance are the views of Governor Sanford B. Dole on the project of inducing prospective settlers to come to Hawaii, which is soon to be tried by Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd. Governor Dole has always been a warm advocate of the upbuilding of an American citizenship in the Territory and is enthusiastic in his support of any plan which has for its object the broadening out of the islands on an American basis.

"There have been many suggestions of schemes for the bringing of farmers to Hawaii," said the Governor, "and there has been discussion also of the plan of sending an agent into the United States for the purpose of inducing settlers to come. I am not in favor of any plan which would bring a lot of men here, who would be disappointed. It is difficult for the people in the States to understand the conditions here, and they should first ascertain about the cost of living, markets, roads, prices, etc. I do not think it advisable to lay aside a large tract of land, and induce farmers to come unless the place can be reached by roads. In the past there have been many failures which injured the cause. The settlers who came were discouraged and went back disappointed. We want to avoid this in the future. We want to go ahead as fast as we can, but our money is limited. Whenever we find a demand from Americans for land here, we have always tried and opened a way for them, and intend to continue to do so."

"To carry through a scheme of the kind proposed, we must have an appropriation for advertising, then the land must be surveyed, and the necessary roads must be built."

"It is best for settlers to have some one of their number come here and look up conditions. They know what they want, and they will find out if it is here. Then no one will be disappointed. That was done with the Dakota people. They sent out a man who visited South Kona, explored the land and was favorably impressed. The government took measures to survey the land they wanted, and they promised to come. I don't know what is delaying them. To carry out the plan proposed of advertising a tract of land in the States six months ahead of its opening seems likely to involve getting a lot

of men here, and probably having them disappointed, which might discourage others."

"It would be a good thing, when we have a block of land suitable for farming, to advertise it in the parts of the United States where it is understood that the farmers might want to come, but I don't think they would do so unless they first posted themselves by sending one of their number to investigate and report. Wahiawa was settled in that manner, and the colony is doing well. Clark and Kellogg came here first and on the showing made by them, a number of California people came down and have been quite successful."

"The best basis for a colony of Americans coming here, is an investigation by one of their own number. We are receiving letters all the time from prospective settlers. The letters are answered but very few come. The mere statement of the land laws is insufficient, when there is ignorance as to conditions. I want very much to have American settlers here, but want them first to be fully informed."

"I am in favor of an additional appropriation to be expended in the advertising of the lands of the islands; where the people of the United States would be reached. The best way is to keep back a tract ready for settlement and advertise it in the Dakotas for instance, or other places where farmers are anxious to come."

"The American farmer wants land to live on, and necessary to that land are roads; he wants a chance to make an income from stock. To open the land for settlement and build the roads afterwards is unsatisfactory. Lands are not the same here as in the Western States, where roads can easily be built through the great prairies."

"Here we have gulches which require expensive bridges, and the legislature should provide for that first."

"There are some plains here, the Waimea plains, not much work is required on roads there, but Waimea is almost an exception in the islands. Part of that land however has been sold in fee simple, and on the balance there is a lease which has eight years to run. That is a fine place for settling and for American farming. The cut worms are bad and one man had to give up his farm on that account, but the farmers always have pests to contend with."

"Waimea is the most beautiful farming country in the islands, and all farm crops could be grown there. The question of water supply is not serious, as the water could be piped to the farms at little expense."

"Much of the land now used for grazing might be turned over to farmers. Even the rocky land here is good, and subject to cultivation to a certain extent; if not for general crops, then for fruit raising. There is considerable land in Kona and some on Maui which can

JARED SMITH ON LAND FOR FARMERS

Jared G. Smith, director of the U. S. Experiment Station, is getting lots of letters from mainland farmers who want to know about the agricultural opportunities of the group. As no lands are open for immediate settlement, Mr. Smith merely invites his correspondents to come here and look around.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "that the way to get settlers is to mark out good tracts of public land and advertise them for entry six months ahead. Information about them should be spread everywhere through transportation lines, correspondence and other agencies. When the time comes to dispose of the lands people will be here to take them up. That has been the case all over the West. ***** be used for that purpose. There is also some beautiful land on this island, now under lease to the Dowsett Estate. This Waianae land is far superior to that of Wahiawa. A great portion of it has been taken by the United States for military purposes, but now that the Kihau tract is to be used this will very probably be given up."

"A large number of Russians are being brought down to work on the Kohala-Hilo Railway; they bring their families, and when they get through working will want to settle down. They are in a position to know just what it costs to live, the markets, and conditions, and they are probably willing to take up land."

"The uncertainty is the principal obstacle to bringing settlers here. Americans are enterprising, they want something definite; the prospect of living by the sale of their products. For instance we might locate 500 families on Kaula, and they can raise all they eat, but I don't see how they could sell it on the other islands."

"The development of markets is naturally slow. A colony of white men here would make a market for a lot of things. The merchants now import all their goods from the United States. Butter, eggs, and vegetables are shipped in. The merchants prefer to import them, so they have something to depend upon. It will be a matter of gradual progress to substitute the Hawaiian product for that of the United States. The grocers don't encourage it, they like to do business where they are accustomed to trade."

"The sugar plantation employing Japanese and Chinese doesn't make a big market for the American farmer. They would eat up his pigs and probably his ducks, but they wouldn't buy his butter, cream and eggs, though they might his potatoes. One thing you see, dovetails into another. Progress in that work must be gradual. It is extremely important to have a colony of a hundred farmers on any island. It would be a great benefit, and at once make a market for the storekeeper and grocer, and for clothes, tools, etc. A colony of one thousand farmers would be of immense public value."

"There is of course a steady demand for lands from the local population. The limited resources of the government, and the fact that much land is under lease, makes the process of surveying and opening lands slow and the local demand is about equal to the taking of them, though not entirely."

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CONDEMN LAZARETTO

Kau Republicans Are Opposed to the Scheme.

Condemnation of the Molokai lazaretto scheme proposed by the Senatorial Commission in its report to Congress, formed the basis of a rousing meeting of Republicans at Pahala, district of Kau, Hawaii, on January 24. The meeting was held in the evening and was largely attended. A club was formed and a resolution condemning the lazaretto scheme was presented and adopted unanimously. The club is officered as follows:

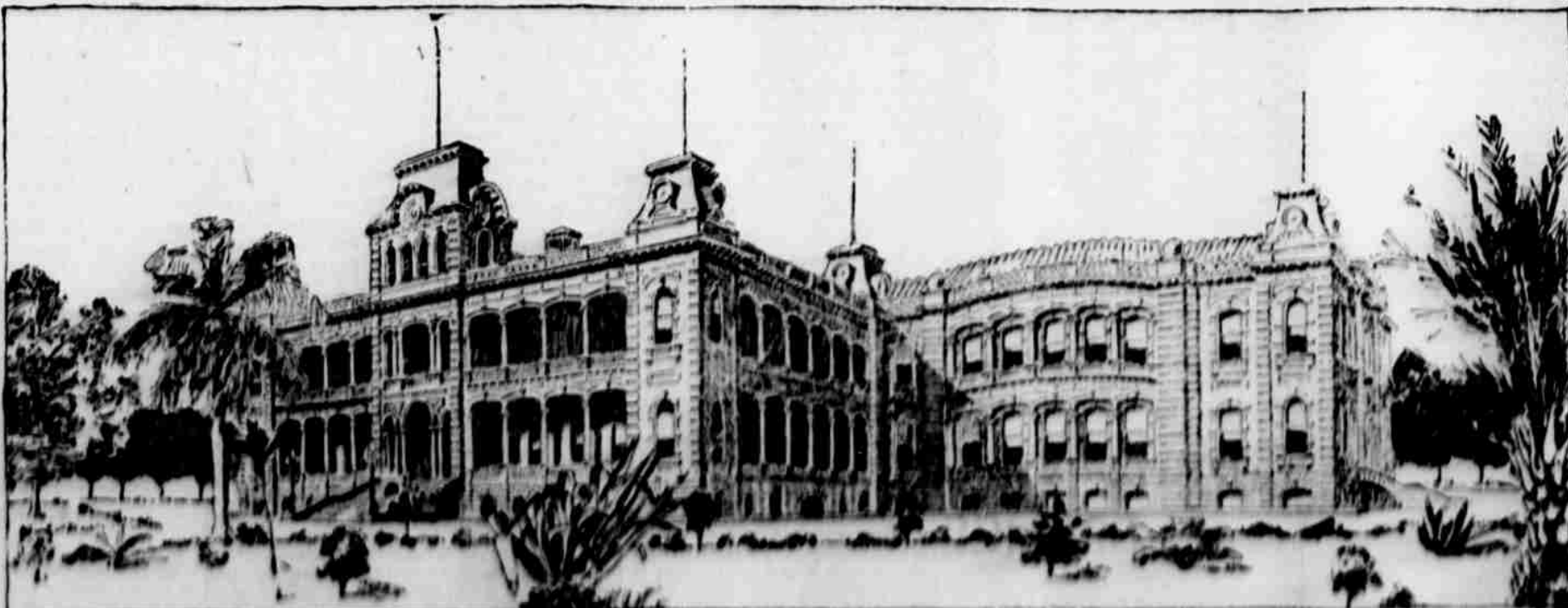
President, W. A. Schwalli.
First vice-president, T. McLain.
Second vice-president, J. K. Hoopli.
Secretary, Chas. Rose.
Assistant secretary, Kanawai.
Treasurer, C. M. Walton.
Judges of election: Ekekele, H. Lanihelo, Jas. Lino.
Executive committee: W. P. Fennell, T. C. Will, C. K. Towt, J. Ikaaka, J. W. Kulinoku.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following:

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expel the breath in the same manner, and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during this lull and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents, sell it.

A Porto Rican named Garcia was put under a \$100 bond yesterday by Judge Wilcox to keep the peace for six months, for threatening to burn the house of W. Robinson and putting the owner in fear of his life.



FRONT VIEW FROM KING STREET, SHOWING PALACE AND NEW WING.

By Newcomb & Dickey.